MEMBER : ഉണ്ട്.

DEWAN : ഇപ്പോഴും സംസ്കൃതകാളേജിൽ ജ്യോതിഷം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നിങ്ങൾ പറഞ്ഞ ശേഷം സംഗതികാളപ്പററി ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും ആലോചിക്കാം.

[What you said about the schools for astrology will be considered. There is provision for teaching the subject in the Sanskrit College ; and it is doubtful if the subject is important enough in this age to justify the establishment of a school in each taluk. The other points in your representation will be considered.]

169. Disabilities of the Kammalas.

MR. VAIRAVAN ASARI KUTTALAM ASARI (*Municipal Council, Kayamkulam*), speaking in Malayalam, said that, according to the last census, the Kammalas numbered 1,75,000. Higher education had made very little progress amongst them. Still there were several young men in the community who had passed the S. S. L. C. examination and some who had passed the B. A. degree examination. But they were not able to obtain appointments in any department. Qualified Kammalas should be given better encouragement in Government service.

The Kammalas were too poor to educate their children. At one time, Kammala children were given half fee concessions in schools. But it had been withdrawn on the ground that the Kammalas were a well-to-do community. That was due to a misunderstanding on the part of the Government. If so strong and prosperous a community as the Muslims required half fee concessions, the same concession was more necessary in the case of the Kammalas. The half fee concessions enjoyed by the community in former years should be restored. There were two sections, the Tamilians and the Malayalees among the Kammalas. But in the Government publications they were given a common appellation, though their customs and traditions were quite different. Hence, as in British India, the Tamil Kammalas should be classified as "Viswa Brahmins" or "Viswakarmas."

It was not possible for Kammalas to become members of representative institutions by direct election. Goverment should therefore nominate Kammalas to Municipal Councils, the Popular Assembly and the Legislative Council.

DEWAN'S REPLY: നിങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ അധികവും ഇതിനുമുമ്പു മററു പല മെമ്പർമാരും പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നിങ്ങൾ ക്കൂടതലായ ട്ടു പറഞ്ഞതു് കമ്മാളരിൽ തമിഴ് കമ്മാളർ എന്നും മലയാളകമ്മാളർ എന്നും രണ്ടു വിഭാഗക്കാരുണ്ടെന്നും അവരെ രണ്ടു വിഭാഗമായിത്തന്നെ പരിഗണിച്ചു സക്കാർറിക്കാർഡുകളിൽ കാണിക്കണമെന്നുമാണ്. ആ സംഗതിയെപ്പററി ആലോചിച്ചു തീർച്ചചെയ്യാം.

[Many of your points have been dealt with by other members. Your suggestion to classify Tamil and Malayala Kammalas separately will be considered.]

170. Women and Public service.

MRS. ANNA CHANDY (*Nominated*), said that she was glad that the Government had recognised the growing tendencies of the times. Qualified women had been appointed in the several departments which were considered to be the close preserve of men for ages and the gratitude of women to Her Highness the Maha Rani Regent and her enlightened minister was too deep for words. But in the same breath it should be said that the present appointments were quite inadequate. It was a long time since a lady clerk each was appointed in the Huzur, in the Registration Director's Office and in the Land Revenue Commissioner's Office. Ever so many vacancies arose after that and no other lady clerk was appointed. Solitary specimens of the female sex could not pick up office work easily and the inevitable result was that those clerks were branded as inefficient by the Superintendents and Managers who were forced to consider women clerks as usurpers. At least two ladies each should be appointed in each of the departments mentioned above.

There were still departments of public service which were closed to women. To popularise the Co-operative movement among women and to enable them to take a more active interest in it, it was necessary to appoint a few women as Cooperative Inspectresses. Such a resolution was actually passed at the 6th All-Travancore Co-operative Conference held at Quilon in June 1930. But as yet, no step had been taken by Government in that direction. Women who had qualified themselves in the Vernacular School leaving and Higher examinations could be employed as copyists in the Courts and Sub-Registrar's Offices. They generally wrote a neater and more readable hand and that would be an easy solution to the difficulties one had to experience in deciphering most of the copies of records. Women should be appointed as Anchal Masters and Sub-Registrars. As regards the Registration Department, Sreemathi Bhagavathi Amma B. A. had been appointed as a clerk in that Department. She should be sent out as a Sub-Registrar very soon. She had put in sufficient service and she had also passed the Registration test as second in the first class and that with honours. That question was discussed in the Legislative Council and Government had assured that more women would be entertained in the department and that women would be made Sub-Registrars. But no further appointments were made though 13 graduates, 27 undergraduates and 100 vernacular trained women had applied for appointments in the Registration Department. In the Anchal Department also, women clerks were given acting appointments, but they were not put in permanent vacancies. Women should also be appointed as Anchal Masters. The department of elementary education should be placed wholly under the control of women. They were undoubtedly better fitted than men to sympathetically understand the child mind